FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

OCTOBER 9, 1915

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Bluebeard Up To Date.

Uncle Sam, as Bluebeard (grasping his scimitar): "Woman, how dare you use the key I gave you?"
Voteless Wife: "Sister Anne, Sister Anne! Do you see anyone coming?"
Sister Anne: "Take courage! Four million voting sisters are coming to your aid!"

Vol. III OCTOBER 9, 1915 No. 41

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Art Editor . . . . MRS. NINA E. ALLENDER

Chairman Circulation Department, MRS. W. T. BURCH

Subscription Price:

Domestic.....$1.00

Foreign.....$1.50

Single Copies.....5 *cents*

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union National Capital Press, Inc., Washington

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

Notes of the Week

President Wilson Declares for Woman Suffrage

IN a statement issued Wednesday, October 6, President Wilson announced his intention to vote for the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of New Jersey at the coming special election on October 19.

In a statement sent to the press on Wednesday, October 6, the President said:

"I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the state; but I shall vote, not as the leader of my party in the nation, but only upon my private conviction as a citizen of New Jersey called upon by the legislature of the state to express his conviction at the polls. I think that New Jersey will be greatly benefited by the change. My position with regard to the way in which this great question should be handled is well known. I believe that it should be settled by the states and not by the national government and that in no circumstances should it be made a party question; and my view has grown stronger at every turn of the agitation."

Secretary of War for Suffrage

ON October 2, Secretary of War Garrison and Mr. Joseph Tumulty, President Wilson's private secretary, announced that they would both vote for the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of New Jersey this fall. In a statement, printed in the *Washington Post* of October 3, Secretary Garrison says:

"I cannot see that any harm whatever can come to the body politic by permitting the women to have the ballot. I am somewhat in doubt if the great reforms that its earnest advocates claim will flow from giving women the ballot. Therefore, the case as it presents itself to my mind is this: It does not seem to contain any danger; and if it does bring benefits, so much the better.

"On the one hand, the only question to be considered is the extra expense involved in practically doubling the number of voters. This consideration I think is entirely negligible.

"If you refrain from giving the ballot to women, you will always have a very large part of your population convinced that the state is losing the opportunity to obtain the great results which would come from permitting them to participate in elections. By giving them the ballot, we give them the opportunity of producing these reforms; and, if they do so, it certainly will be a matter for great congratulation upon all sides.

"If they do not do so, and if on the whole it turns out that the ballot in the hands of men produces just about the same results as when women also participate, no harm will have come from it, and a great subject which is now diverting the attention of the people from vital public questions will have been removed from the arena of discussion."

Mr. McAdoo to Vote for Suffrage in New York

ON October 4, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced that he would vote for the suffrage amendment in New York state.

"The American women have made a game fight and a fair fight for suffrage, and are entitled to win," said Mr. McAdoo.

"They also have taken the right course in resorting to each state for action upon a question which is peculiarly within the province of the states themselves."

The Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Redfield, who is a voter in New York, and the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wilson, who comes from Pennsylvania, have also promised to vote for suffrage in their home states.

Alabama Women Indorse Federal Suffrage Amendment

THE movement to carry the fight for woman suffrage to the halls of Congress was indorsed last Saturday at the meeting of the Birmingham (Alabama) Equal Suffrage association, held at Cable Hall.

Mrs. Solon Jacobs, president of the state association, urged the local suffragists to indorse the movement, stating that they had given the men of Alabama a chance to give them the ballot and had been refused, and that while the activities in the state would not be lessened, they should take up the measure for national suffrage. A resolution indorsing the movement was unanimously adopted.

Farmers Favor Woman Suffrage

THE Farmers' National Congress adopted on October 1 a resolution favoring woman suffrage.

The Congress also endorsed the Keating bill, providing for the establishment of a farm women's bureau in the Department of Agriculture. This bill was introduced in the last Congress, but no action was taken on it.

Suffragists in Jersey Get Pledges at Polls

THE New Jersey primaries this week provided a new opportunity for suffrage campaigners to obtain pledges for the cause. And there was not a polling place in the First Congressional District that did not have suffrage colors nearby.

"One hundred feet from the polling place and you are safe," was the word sent out from headquarters, and all last Tuesday women stood at the 100-foot line, handing out literature and asking the men to pledge their support to the suffrage amendment to be voted on October 19.

This form of campaigning was adopted because it was realized that no matter how many meetings, automobile tours and other means of reaching the people are conducted, there always are some who are not reached, particularly farmers.

Disfranchised for Theft in New Jersey

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN and Raymond Reigle, charged with robbery, were ordered disfranchised by Judge Marshall in Mercer Court this morning until the Court of Pardons sees fit to restore their right to vote, says the Trenton (N. J.) *Evening Times* (October 1). In addition Chamberlain was sentenced to Rahway Reformatory, while Reigle was fined $50 and costs, and placed on probation.

Four Hundred Foreigners Become U. S. Citizens in Pennsylvania

FOUR hundred foreigners were admitted to citizenship in Pittsburgh in September, according to the *Washington Star*, October 5. In the same time there were 629 applications for "first papers" filed in the United States district court in Pittsburgh. These were record figures for any one month in the history of the court. There were also 327 "second papers" issued. Of the number admitted to citizenship, 40 per cent were subjects of Austria-Hungary, 20 per cent Italians, 20 per cent Russians, 10 per cent English, 5 per cent Germans and the remainder "scattering."

North Carolina's Dilemma

WHEN a North Carolina judge recently ruled that a woman could not be a notary public, because it was a public office and must be held by a voter, it was promptly pointed out that if such was the case, any number of men who were both officeholders and notaries were breaking the law which says that a man may not hold two offices at the same time.

The women certainly seem to "have the goods" on the court for, if the court's ruling that a notary is an officer holds good, a great deal of confusion may arise with regard to legal documents attested by notaries who held two offices at the same time when the holding of the one precluded the holding of the other.

Federal Rule Bars Woman Councillor

AN invitation carrying the request that it be declined was recently received by Estelle Lawton Lindsay, member of the Los Angeles City Council. It was an invitation to attend a practice cruise of the naval reserves aboard the U. S. S. *Farragut*, and was extended to Mrs. Lindsay in her capacity as member of the council, all her fellow members receiving the same. But a rule of the Navy Department denies women the privilege of ships during practice cruises, hence the addition to Mrs. Lindsay's invitation which made it an empty form.

Election Incidents in a Suffrage State

MAYOR ROLPH, of San Francisco, received a majority over all votes at the recent primaries, which reelects him without his having to contend again at the November election. In his message to the people who elected him he thanks "the men and women of San Francisco, who by their votes have expressed so heartily the approval of the administration;" and adds, "I feel that the magnificent tribute expressed by the people today is not alone to me, but it is a compliment to the men and women who compose the Rolph administration and who have carried on the work of the city."

Mayor and Mrs. Rolph voted together early in the morning, at the polls on the corner opposite their house. Mrs. Rolph has voted at every election since the franchise was conferred, but this was her first chance to cast a vote for mayor, and she frankly expressed her pleasure at being able to vote for her husband.

1510 H Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

Fifth Avenue and 46th Street
New York

SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

Nevada State Convention

THE Nevada Convention of the Congressional Union, held in Reno on September 27 and 28, was exceptional for genuine interest and a desire on the part of those present to get promptly to work for the passage of the federal amendment.

The first day was filled with the meetings and the reception given in honor of the envoys from the Woman Voters' Convention to Congress, who are now carrying to Washington resolutions from the West, supporting the federal suffrage amendment. These meetings kindled a splendid enthusiasm in the Nevada workers.

A business session was held on the second day at the headquarters of the Nevada Women's Civic League, the foremost organization of women in the state. Across the hall hung a great yellow amendment banner.

The secretary of the Civic League, Miss Minnie Flannigan, welcomed Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union, who was present with Mrs. John Jay White, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Mabel Vernon, of Delaware. "The women of Nevada," said Miss Flannigan, "are deeply interested in attaining national woman suffrage; and we are ready to throw in our lot with those who are working for it."

"The most significant note of the Woman Voters' Convention," said Mrs. White, "is the feeling of the western women that they have a great opportunity to free the nation. When Nevada women enter the federal campaign, they will repay a hundredfold the help given them in their state campaign."

Miss Mabel Vernon, who organized for eight months in Nevada during the suffrage campaign there, and who is among her own people in Nevada, then compared state with national work for suffrage.

Miss Mabel Vernon

"We, who know what it means to travel days in order to reach a little group of voters," said Miss Vernon, "know that it will be impossible to win the whole country by the difficult and wasteful state campaigns."

Miss Paul then briefly asked the meeting to form a branch of the Congressional Union to push the federal amendment. In response, every single person present joined the Union, and chose their state officers.

Miss Anne Martin, Reno, was elected chairman; Mrs. Bessie Boswell, Reno, first vice-chairman; Mrs. M. S. Bonnifield, Winnemucca, second vice-chairman; Mrs. George Kaeding, Battle Mountain, third vice-chairman; Mrs. James Wright, Sparks, fourth vice-chairman; Mrs. J. Webster, Yerington, fifth vice-chairman; Mrs. Alfred Doten, Reno, secretary; Mrs. Myrtle Boynton, Reno, treasurer.

A constitution was adopted after considerable discussion, and amid great enthusiasm the convention adjourned.

The newly elected officers immediately held a meeting at which $100 was promised the Congressional Union before the opening of Congress. Deputations to the three Nevada Congressmen were planned. Miss Grace Mahan and Miss Florence Wise were empowered to take charge of the deputation to Senator Pittman. Miss Mahan was appointed chairman of the press committee.

There was a fine spirit of zeal evident for the work in hand. One of the Nevada members said, "The Congressional Union has done a great deal for Nevada. We should not have won Nevada without them. It is natural we should join the Union and support it devotedly."

A number of the officers and members of the Nevada branch brought a farewell gift of flowers late that night to Mrs. White, Miss Paul and Miss Vernon, who were leaving for the East by the night train.

Michigan Women Form Branch of Congressional Union

THE Michigan Convention of the Congressional Union, held in Detroit on October 1 and 2, was largely attended and completely successful. The call for the convention was signed by Mrs. Eugene R. Shippen, Detroit, chairman of the convention; Mrs. W. Nelson Whittemore, Detroit, temporary chairman of Michigan; Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, Marquette; Mrs. Cora Jeffers, Houghton; Mrs. Frederick K. Stearns, Detroit; Mrs. W. R. Alvord, Detroit; Mrs. Edward P. Monteith, Marquette; Mrs. Emma A. Fox, Detroit; Mrs. Clara Hickey, Detroit; Mrs. William Donovan, Lansing; Mrs. Ida Chittenden, Lansing; Dr. Cora Davis, Lansing; Mrs. Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor; Mrs. Huntly Russell, Grand Rapids; Mrs. C. B. Hamilton, Grand Rapids; Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Tecumseh; Mrs. F. C. Rowe, Grand Rapids; Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore, Detroit; Mrs. G. B. Jennison, Bay City; Mrs. F. S. Mitts, Saginaw.

A fine body of representative women filled the large room when the convention was opened with an invocation by the Very Reverend Samuel S. Marquis, D. D., of Detroit. The call to the convention and the proposed constitution were read. Before the constitution was adopted, the history of the Susan B. Anthony amendment was given by Mrs. Lucia Grimes, and the amendment was thoroughly discussed, so that the delegates understood the position of the amendment in Congress. When the adoption took place it was unanimous.

Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, of Tecumseh, a member of the Advisory Council, gave an account of her recent campaign work in New Jersey. Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, national chairman of the Research Committee, explained the attitude of the Union toward state work, which proved to be highly satisfactory to the Michigan women, and established complete understanding and harmony.

A luncheon in the grill of the Statler was attended by most of the delegates.

AT the afternoon session the following officers were chosen: Chairman, Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, Marquette; first vice-chairman, Mrs. Eugene R. Shippen, Detroit; secretary, Mrs. Ralph Ainsworth, Detroit; treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Tecumseh; directors, Mrs. C. B. Hamilton, Grand Rapids; Mrs. G. B. Jennison, Bay City.

In the evening a reception was given to the delegates in the beautiful club house of the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs.

The first feature of the Friday morning session was a discussion of deputations already held in Michigan and plans for those to come. Following this, Mrs. Wilbur Brotherton, a member of the Board of the State Suffrage Association, and also of the Wayne County Board, spoke on the relation of state to national work, and her hearty expression of belief in the sympathetic cooperation of all forms of suffrage activity was received with rounds of applause. Mrs. Weed outlined the plans for work in the 64th Congress.

MISS LUCY BURNS, who arrived from Washington Saturday in time to take part in the deputation to Congressman Nichols, of Detroit, addressed the sixty-five members of the deputation before they started. Mr. Nichols received the deputation cordially and listened to the spokesmen, Mrs. Wilbur Brotherton, the official representative of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Paul Reyneau, Mrs. Delphine Ashbaugh and Mrs. Johannis van Wagner. After Mrs. Weed had presented arguments for the submission of the Anthony amendment, Miss Burns explained the political expediency as well as the practical advantages of the federal method of procedure.

MR. NICHOLS asked Mrs. Weed, during her address, if she shought he would be justified in voting for the submission of the Anthony amendment when "the people of Michigan" had twice defeated woman suffrage at the polls. "The male voters, you mean, don't you?" returned Mrs. Weed. She pointed out that the federal constitution gave him no right as a congressman to vote for or against woman suffrage, but that it did provide that the states might amend it, if in the opinion of three-fourths of the states it did not meet the people's needs. "Your attitude, Mr. Congressman," she added, "that you must vote as the voters of your district wish, is the strongest argument you could make for the immediate enfranchisement of women. It is just because you and all other men in power are responsive only to the wishes of voters, that we urge you to support this change in the organic law which will make you representative of all your constituents, not of one-half of them."

Saturday evening a great mass meeting was held in the large ballroom of the Statler, the Reverend Eugene Shippen presiding. Mr. Shippen paid high tribute to the work of the Congressional Union, which he said he had followed from its beginning with interest and admiration. After speeches by Miss Burns, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy and Miss Whittemore, the audience unanimously adopted resolutions in support of the Anthony amendment and the Congressional Union, and contributed about $250 in cash and pledges towards its work.

Five Kinds
Ten Cents
Half
Pound

CORBY CAKE IS READY TO SERVE

IT GOES TO YOUR DEALER FRESH FROM OUR OVENS THREE TIMES DAILY

Rich and Dainty, and Like Corby Bread—ABSOLUTELY PURE

Raisin
Plain
Chocolate
Lady
Marble

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., Chairman
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y., Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Miss Elsie Hill, Conn.
Mrs. William Kent, Cal.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Pa.

OFFICERS

Chairman Finance Committee,
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker.
Chairman Committee of 100 for Maintenance of National Headquarters,
Mrs. William Kent.
Chairman Committee on Organizing Woman Voters' Convention,
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.
Chairman Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund,
Miss Isabella Mott.
Chairman Committee on Plays and Pageants,
Miss Hazel MacKaye.
Legislative Chairman,
Miss Lucy Burns.
Press Chairman,
Miss Vivian Pierce.
Research Chairman,
Mrs. Helena Hill Weed.

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Miss Jessie Ashley, N. Y.
Mrs. Dora S. Bachman, Ohio
Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Va.
Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, N. Y.
Mrs. John Winters Brannan, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, Mich.
Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Minn.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Col.
Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, Utah,
Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, Cal.
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Ark.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Mrs. John Dewey, N. Y.
Miss Lavinia Dock, N. Y.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, Oregon
Mrs. O. F. Ellington, Ark.
Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Vt.
Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mass.
Mrs. J. André Fouilhoux, Ore.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Miss Susan P. Frost, So. Car.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.
Mrs. Harvey C. Garber, Ohio
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Ines Haynes Gilmore, Cal.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. Jennie Low Hardy, Mich.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Miss Ada L. James, Wis.
Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, R. I.
Miss Helen Keller, Mass.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Ill.
Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye, D. C.
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Cal.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Miss Anne Martin, Nev.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.

Mrs. John T. Morrison, Idaho
Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Conn.
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, D. C.
Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, Ind.
Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Mass.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. William Prendergast, N. Y
Mrs. Henry Ridgly, Del.
Miss Margaret Roberts, Idaho.
Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.
Prof. Luey M. Salmon, N. Y.
Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Cal.
Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Austin Sperry, Cal.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelsen, Ore.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Hettie D. M. Wallis, Tex.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, N. J.
Mrs. John Jay White, D. C.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Miss Bird Wilson, Nev.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Cabinet Officers for Woman Suffrage

LEADING members of the President's official family, including the President himself, have in the past week publicly declared their intention to vote for woman suffrage in the coming state campaigns. This is a solid gain for the suffrage movement over which all suffragists can sincerely congratulate themselves. The friends and admirers of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Garrison, Mr. McAdoo, Mr. William Wilson, Mr. Redfield and Mr. Tumulty will undoubtedly be influenced by the declaration of these political leaders in favor of the principle of equal suffrage.

The man in the street is always immensely impressed, too, by signs of coming victory; and it is a very clear sign of victory when the heads of political parties, influenced as they are bound to be by considerations of political expediency, emphatically declare in favor of a proposed reform.

The gain for equal suffrage comes equally to all sections of the suffrage movement. To be sure, Mr. McAdoo and President Wilson specifically state that they believe the question of woman suffrage should be relegated to the consideration of the states alone, but the mind of the people is not confined by considerations so academic. If the people believe in woman suffrage, they will believe in adopting woman suffrage by the swiftest and most direct method possible under our laws.

The popular sentiment which the action of President Wilson and his political associates is helping to arouse will enforce the movement for national woman suffrage now growing so powerfully throughout the whole country.

Federal Suffrage Work and State Campaigns

THE declaration of the Cabinet in favor of suffrage gives remarkable proof of the valuable assistance which federal work can give to state work for woman suffrage.

The most important members of the Cabinet have announced within a few days of one another that they believe in woman suffrage; a number of them have taken the occasion to declare that the states alone should decide the question. Such harmony of view and unanimity of action indicate a party stand on the suffrage question which is obviously the result of the pressure of political forces.

These members of the Cabinet are now busily engaged in laying plans for the 1916 election. An important section of the electorate whose favor they have to consult is made up of the enfranchised women, now numbering nearly four million. To oppose or ignore the issue of woman suffrage would

As a matter of fact, the women voters are showing a strong and intelligent interest in extending the freedom of women. A great convention of women voters was held only three weeks ago at which great numbers of the leading women of the West, by an almost unanimous vote, decided that the national suffrage question was the foremost political issue of the day and that they would support it without considering the interests of any political party.

The least that any politician could do, unless he had determined to sacrifice his career on the unrewarding altar of anti-suffrage, was to declare in favor of the principle of woman suffrage.

The influence of the women voters on the attitude of politicians in the Eastern campaigns is a clear illustration of the unity of our national political life. If we want to move a political leader, the pressure should come from the place where we are strongest. If we want to move national politicians, we must work nationally.

Suffrage by National Action

PRESIDENT WILSON, in his statement declaring for woman suffrage in New Jersey—a statement which remarkably lacks any trace of his accustomed "passion" for liberty, says: "I believe that this great question should be settled by the states and not by the national government."

For the moment no reason is given for this decision, and on general principles it would be very hard to find one.

No other nation in the world declares that the political rights of a great section of its people is a matter to be settled by localities according to the pleasure of those who already have the right to vote in those localities. The interests of the women of the nation are national; women are taxed nationally; they are affected by national laws, and if they have the right to vote at all, their right is a national one.

The Constitution and laws of our own country plainly provide a method for the national enfranchisement of women.

The only reason why national action is refused to women is because national legislators do not wish to extend freedom to women. They cannot openly oppose woman suffrage. Their only refuge is to declare with great positiveness that the woman suffrage question "ought not" to be solved nationally. This attitude it will of course be impossible to maintain.

There is nothing behind this opposition except the desire for political advantage; and it will fall of its own weight, without the prick of an argumentative spear-point, as soon as it becomes evident that the demand for national action on woman can not be staved off by phrases.

From San Francisco to Washington

Women Voters Bring Their Message to Congress

THE message of the Convention of Woman Voters, calling for the passage of the national suffrage amendment in the next session of Congress, is on its way to Washington.

Mrs. Sara Bard Field, to whom ten thousand men and women bade farewell and Godspeed at the close of the convention, reached Salt Lake City by motor last Monday. For a whole day Mrs. Field and her companions were lost in the desert; but regaining the highway they arrived in Salt Lake City at five o'clock in the afternoon, where they held a wonderful meeting from the steps of the state capitol; the governor of Utah, the mayor of Salt Lake City and Congressman Howell of Utah were present and a great crowd attended. Mr. Howell promised to support whole-heartedly the Susan B. Anthony amendment next session. An interview with Senator Clark of Wyoming was arranged for the following Wednesday.

On Sunday, October 10, the messengers from the West will arrive in Denver.

THE resolutions they are bearing to Congress were passed almost unanimously by the Woman Voters' Convention at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, September 16.

"Whereas," they read, "the enfranchisement of the women of the nation is the paramount political issue before the people and the Congress of the United States, therefore, be it

"Resolved that we, women voters, in convention assembled, call upon the Sixty-fourth Congress to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the United States Constitution, and we pledge ourselves to work for this amendment irrespective of the interest of any political party; and

"Whereas, the Susan B. Anthony amendment offers the only direct and effective method of securing national woman suffrage, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we pledge ourselves to work exclusively for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and we herewith record our unalterable opposition to the introduction into Congress of any other amendment dealing with the subject of national woman suffrage."

With the resolution, a petition of over 500,000 names, gathered at San Francisco, is going to Congress, growing larger at each meeting held along the route.

The splendid enthusiasm of the convention is being reflected at every stage of the journey. The car was secured for the envoys by Miss Ingeborg Kindstedt and Miss Maria Kindberg, of Providence, "the gift," writes Mrs. Field, "descending on the Congressional Union with the grace of a New Testament miracle." When a car was needed to transport the envoys to Washington, Miss Kindstedt and Miss Kindberg promptly bought one and placed it at the disposal of the Congressional Union for the trip East.

Each day brings fresh evidence of the warm and kindly interest of the people in their mission.

HERE we are," writes Mrs. Field, from Fallon, Nevada, "in the heart of Nevada's desert, having traveled already over three hundred and eighty miles of every kind of country —meadow land, green, luxurious ranches, rolling hill country, steep mountain grades, across the walls of the Sierras, and now through the bare but beautiful desert.

"We touched Sacramento, sounding out the suffrage principles of Representative Charles F. Curry, of the Third Congressional District. He declared himself wholly in favor of the amendment. We received an enthusiastic welcome in Sacramento from Mr. D. W. Carmichael, a leading Democrat and president of the Chamber of Commerce.

"We reached Reno at midnight on Sunday, after a vision of the sublime chaos of the Sierras at night. On Monday afternoon the Nevada Civic League held a large meeting and reception at which Miss Anne Martin, president of the Nevada Equal Suffrage Association and Congressional Union chairman for Nevada, arrived in time to deliver with characteristic force and clarity an address on the superiority of national over state suffrage tactics. I followed with further discussion of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The meeting caught the Congressional Union spirit. Several women, hitherto unconverted to any suffrage belief, gave their names for a local Congressional Union branch which will be formally organized tomorrow upon the arrival of Miss Alice Paul and Miss Mabel Vernon.

"At night, from a car flying the Congressional Union colors and the amendment banner, Miss Martin and I spoke on the streets of Reno. The crowd listened with close attention, and pressed eagerly about the car to sign the petition.

"At noon today we left Reno for the most trying and perilous part of our journey. We are traveling across some six hundred miles of barren land known as the 'Great American Desert.' Our next destination is Salt Lake City.

"From now on," continues Mrs. Field, "Miss Mabel Vernon precedes us to do the advance work of arranging meetings. I know Miss Vernon of old from the Nevada campaign. Whenever one is depending upon her, the heart can abide in peace. The press is interested in our trip and 'eats up' the news we have to offer. Surely Congress cannot fail to heed the voice of the new power, the woman's vote, which is now sounding its message and sending its messengers 35,000 miles, to bear its demands to Washington."

Planning the Route of the Envoys.

From left to right: Miss Alice Paul, Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Doris Stevens, Mrs. John Jay White.

WITH Miss Kindberg and Miss Kindstedt alternating at the driver's wheel, Mrs. Field entered on the initial stages of her overland journey, expecting to be joined by Miss Frances Jolliffe who was recalled to San Francisco by the illness of a member of her family, and who will join Mrs. Field en route. Both Miss Kindberg and Miss Kindstedt have been active in the work of the Congressional Union since they first became interested in it during the Newport campaign last summer. Miss Kindstedt is a member of Mrs. Kent's committee of one hundred, which finances the national headquarters at Washington.

The first meeting on the eastward journey was held at Sacramento, September 25; it was arranged by Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union. Representative Curry was to have attended this meeting, but was prevented by illness from doing so. He sent, however, his promise to support and work for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The meeting held at Reno by the Civic League on September 27 in honor of the envoys was arranged by Miss Minnie Flannigan, secretary of the league, and was characterized by the most warm-hearted enthusiasm, every man and woman present signing the petition and pledging cordial support.

New Members of the Advisory Council

A NUMBER of women leaders in suffrage and civic activities have recently joined the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union.

Mrs. Austin Sperry, president of the Susan B. Anthony Club of California, is one of the best-known suffragists in her state. She is one of the pioneers in California and was for many years a friend of Susan B. Anthony.

Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, of San Francisco, and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, of Alexandria, Va., are two other new and weighty members of the Advisory Council.

1510 H Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

Fifth Avenue and 46th Street
New York

SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

Comments of the Press

Join Suffrage Ranks

IT IS believed in Washington political circles that President Wilson's campaign managers are preparing to head off, if possible, the attempt of the radical suffragists to make equal suffrage a big issue in the 1916 presidential campaign. The method which they have apparently adopted of coming over bag and baggage to the suffrage cause in the states is pretty generally believed to have taken the wind out of the sails of the radicals, and the wiseacres of the party are pleased with what they regard as a splendid strategic move.—*Washington Post,* October 3, 1915.

Suffrage Missionaries

THE suffragists have some reason to be encouraged by the adhesion of officials near to the business and bosom of Mr. Wilson. If he has decided to vote for the amendment in New Jersey, his influence may be helpful to them; and the Cabinet Ministers of enlightenment to the heathen antis can hardly be interpreted otherwise than as voices of his will. Sitters on the fence may jump down. The known inequities of Jean Nugent, anti, contrasted with the virtue and distinction of his great adversary, may stir the good. Mr. Wilson has a perfect right to vote for woman suffrage, to urge his Cabinet officers who are of the same opinion to proclaim it, to give woman suffrage in his own state and every state what boom and boost he can. There is another side to the matter, of course. While the authority of the Baltimore platform isn't sacrosanct, Mr. Wilson was correct in his position on woman suffrage by federal constitutional amendment. To impose woman suffrage on unwilling states would be wrong. But may not the exertion of moral authority from Washington in favor of woman suffrage be resented in New Jersey? Mr. Wilson is much more than a citizen of New Jersey. He has arrayed, if the missionary service of members of his Cabinet receives the only construction that seems possible, high federal officials in behalf of woman suffrage. In three states it appears as an administration measure, so to speak. Now, people are mighty touchy about any "interference" from Washington in the domestic affairs of their state. The memorable defeat of Judge Folger showed how the Republicans of New York resented a blameless nomination engineered in the White House. Will the intrusion of federal officials in a question to be voted on by Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey be resented? It is idle to say that Mr. Wilson, Mr. Garrison, Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Redfield and Mr. W. B. Wilson are speaking as private men.

It is their official place that commands attention and confers whatever weight it has upon their expressed or implied views of woman suffrage. To speak frankly, would anybody pay especial heed to the views of Mr. William B. Wilson, Mr. Redfield, or even Mr. McAdoo, if these gentlemen were not in office?—*New York Times,* October 6, 1915.

IF YOU were President of the United States, and your home state were New Jersey; if you had been beset and dogged and pestered by Miss Alice Paul and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and other individuals; . . . if, in short, the time came when fishing or cutting bait seemed to be unescapable alternatives, what would you do? Why, if the question of suffrage came up in your state on October 19, and if you had one Jerseyman in the Cabinet and another in a near and confidential capacity, rather close to you, it might be that you would suggest to them that they should end that issue happily by coming out for suffrage and letting it go at that.—*New York Times,* October 3, 1915.

M. D'Artagnon Considers the Ladies

SITTING at breakfast before beleaguered Rochelle, with an admiring though puzzled army at their backs and an equally puzzled but not admiring host of Rochellians before them, the three gentlemen of the Guard and the cadet from Gascony talked things over with delightful ease and comfort.

Athos-Jimartine was unquotable.

Porthos-Joetumulty declared without finesse that he would vote for suffrage, and refused to discuss intimately the merits of the case.

Washington Evening Star, October 5.

More Recruiting Days

Aramis-Garrison said that he, too, intended to support the amendment: "I cannot see that any harm can come of it, and there is possibility of benefit. The expense is negligible. The ladies have set their hearts upon this thing, and they must not be disappointed, whatever the cost of keeping them happy."

And D'Artagnan-Wilson? His Gascon brain was, as usual, busy; and to some purpose.

Logic and sentiment were nicely balanced in his reflections.

He had opposed the ladies' desire for a national measure. Would support in his own province square the account and relieve the pressure?

In the capital it was one thing, but in Gascony one must gasconade.

He said nothing, but his mind was made up. The little room over the grocer's shop should be heard from on the nineteenth day of October.

Calmly the gentlemen of the King's Guard walked back to their lines, to receive, each in his characteristic manner, the plaudits of their admiring comrades.—*New York Sun,* October 4, 1915.

Bars Suffragist Attack

ON woman suffrage the President's statement today that he will vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey will, it is believed, prevent a successful issue being waged against him on that question.—*Washington Evening Star, October* 6, 1915.

A Big Lift for Suffrage

WHAT may prove the decisive factor in the suffrage campaign in New Jersey on the 19th of this month, and in November in the other eastern states which vote upon the question, is the announcement that President Wilson has decided to cast his ballot to give the elective franchise to women. The President has always declared that the subject was a state issue and had no proper place as a proposed amendment to the national constitution. His course, therefore, is perfectly consistent. It is further announced that Mr. Wilson will make a formal statement of his views on the woman suffrage issue before the date of the special election in this state; but the suffragists need not wait for this to hold jubilee over the news from Washington. Their cause is sufficiently heartened by the simple declaration that the first citizen of the nation, the man whose example is the strongest factor in American politics, has made up his mind that women ought to be allowed to vote. It is the immense moral influence of the President's decision that counts, and it is a tremendous victory for female suffrage. —*Trenton Evening Times* (*N. J.*), October 4, 1915.

THE Congressional Union, in its brief existence of two years, has made prodigious strides. The younger generation begins where the older one leaves off. The Congressional Union assumes, rather than proves, woman's right to vote. And its further assumption is that women will stand by women in concerted political action for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment—the four million women voters in a fighting solidarity that Congress cannot resist.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

THE Woman Voters' Convention which has just closed in San Francisco marks not only a pivotal historical point in the history of the suffrage movement of this country; but it has also a deeper significance that gives it something of that thrilling religious quality that marks the crux of any great movement. For the convention of woman voters marks the first time in history—not merely of California, not merely of America—but of the world, where women have come together for a political purpose. A political purpose to what end? For the enfranchisement, not of themselves but of another great mass of women unable to help themselves. In short, this convention has been the first indication of solidarity, of mass action on the part of the women of a nation.—*Arizona Republican,* September 27, 1915.

ONE of the most remarkable campaigns ever conducted in the United States was the one launched last spring at Newport. For months the Congressional Union workers have gone about the nation organizing their forces and calling upon Congressmen to urge them to declare themselves in favor of the Anthony amendment, which says that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex," and "Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."—*Everywoman,* Columbus, Ohio, September 25, 1915.

Australian Woman at the Woman Voters' Convention

ONE of the most striking figures at the convention was Mrs. Holeman, wife of the Prime Minister of Australia. Mrs. Holeman, who is a very noble-looking woman, made her first speech in America at the Convention of Woman Voters. She told how the women in Australia had tried to win suffrage province by province, and had finally united to win the vote in the commonwealth parliament. Australian women, Mrs. Holeman said, had succeeded in achieving commonwealth suffrage before they won provincial suffrage, and she urged the women of America to unite to win their enfranchisement by national action.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

Arizona

Headquarters: *Hotel Jefferson, Phoenix.*
Organizer: *Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson.*

ON THE evening of September 23, Arizona members and friends of the Congressional Union will meet for a conference upon the national suffrage amendment, and the part the voting women of Arizona will take in the plans of the Congressional Union for the passage of the amendment by the Sixty-fourth Congress. Mrs. William Kent, wife of Congressman Kent, of California, and Miss Doris Stevens, will be the principal speakers.

The *Five Points Phoenix Herald* for September 24 contains the following concerning our efforts to deputize Arizona Senators and Congressmen.

"A deputation of Arizona women, with Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, of Washington, D. C., are waiting the pleasure of Senators Smith and Ashurst and Representative Hayden. . . . They wish to explain the mission of the Congressional Union and enlist the cooperation of the representatives at the national capital. . . .

"The leading women of every party are banded together in Arizona in a concerted movement for national suffrage. The same condition exists in the other suffrage states."

Ella C. Thompson.

California

Exposition Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth, Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco. Tel. Fillmore* 7000.
Chairman: *Miss Gail Laughlin.*

A DEPUTATION of prominent women from the northern part of the Eighth Congressional District called upon Representative E. A. Hayes, at his home in Edenvale, on September 28, and received his promise to do all in his power to obtain the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are old-time members of the State Suffrage Association. They invited all members of the deputation to bring basket lunches and to make an informal visit.

Delegations from several towns met at San Jose in the morning, took the train for Edenvale, and from there motored to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.

Mrs. W. Burr, of Los Gatos, was the chairman of the deputation. Among the members were Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson, of Cupertino; Mrs. Alice Parks, of Palo Alto; Miss Farwell, of Saratoga; Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Cynthia Reynolds, Mrs. Putney and Mrs. Adams.

Ella Dean.

Colorado

Headquarters: 222½ *North Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Tel. Main* 651.
Chairman: *Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler.*

MRS. JOSEPH FELS, widow of the founder of the Fels Fund for the promotion of the single tax movement, was the speaker at our weekly tea at headquarters on September 24.

Dr. Caroline E. Spencer has been appointed to attend the opening sessions of Congress as a representative from the Colorado Branch of the Congressional Union. She will go to Washington early in December.

Bertha W. Fowler.

Connecticut

Chairman: *Mrs. W. D. Ascough, 4 Washington Street, Hartford.*

TWO meetings were held last week in Connecticut in the interests of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The first was on Monday, September 27, at Meriden. At this meeting Mrs. W. D. Ascough and Mrs. Annie G. Porritt spoke by invitation of the Political Equality Club and of its president, Mrs. Mary J. Rogers. Mrs. Rogers is one of the pioneer suffragists of Connecticut, and was for many years treasurer of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. She is a woman of great ability and enterprise, always to be found in the vanguard of the suffrage movement. The club has been long established, but it has all the energy and enterprise of youth. As a club, it is strongly in favor of enfranchisement by federal amendment.

The other meeting took place on Thursday, September 30, in Middletown, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dumauriac. There was a good attendance and great interest was shown. Eleven of those present joined the Congressional Union, among them Mr. Dumauriac, a retired lawyer and a man of prominence in the community, Mrs. Dumauriac, Professor W. P. Ladd, of the Berkeley Divinity School; Miss Mary A. Jones, Miss Ida M. Keigwin and Miss Ruth Banfoey, all teachers, and Miss Helen M. Hall, a social worker. Professor Ladd opened the meeting with an address on "Women and War," and gave some of his impressions gathered from a visit to Europe just before the war and another visit during the past summer. The Middletown women are anxious to follow up the work already done by the Connecticut Branch of the Congressional Union by undertaking a deputation to their Congressman, Mr. Freeman.

A deputation composed entirely of self-supporting women will call upon Congressman Oakey next week. Among the members are to be teachers, social workers, trained nurses, stenographers, saleswomen, factory workers, and others. All arrangements have been made for the reception of the deputation. Mrs. Annie G. Porritt has the matter in charge.

On October 5, Mrs. Ascough, by invitation, addressed the Equal Suffrage League of Burlington, Vt., on the Susan B. Anthony amendment and the work of the Congressional Union.

Lillian M. Ascough.

Idaho

Chairman: *Mrs. W. E. Stanrod, Pocatella.*

MRS. W. E. STANROD, of Pocatello, has been chosen as the chairman of the Congressional Union committee in Idaho. Mrs. Stanrod has been very prominent in club work in Idaho and is well known throughout the state. The other members of the committee are: Mrs. J. Priest, of Boise; Mrs. Glenn Nichols, president of the Good Citizenship Club of Boise; Mrs. A. R. Cruzen, of Boise; Mrs. E. D. Nichols, of Boise, founder of the Good Citizenship Club and secretary of the Humane Association; Mrs. Fred Gooding, of Shoshone, formerly district president of the Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Fannie Kane, probation officer of Blackfoot, and Mrs. Minnie Priest Dunton, of Boise, former state librarian.

Mabel Vernon.

New York

Headquarters: 13 *East 41st Street, New York. Tel., Murray Hill* 5444.
Chairman: *Mrs. William L. Colt.*

REPRESENTATIVE ROWE, Sixth Congressional District, received a deputation of Brooklyn women, Friday afternoon, October 1, at his office, 728 Eastern Parkway.

Mrs. William L. Colt led the deputation. Miss Helen Burns and Miss Lillian Walker, residents of the Sixth District, also spoke.

Representative Rowe stated that though he was not a member of the Sixty-third Congress, he had kept in close touch with the proceedings of the last Congress; that he was familiar with the methods and policy of the Congressional Union; that he had watched with interest the national suffrage situation.

Though Representative Rowe was non-committal as to how he would vote on the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the Sixty-fourth Congress, he stated that he would vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment if New York State carried for suffrage November second; that he would not say at this time that he would not vote for the federal amendment, if the state did not carry. He then stated that he not only believed in the principle of woman suffrage; that he believed the proper method to secure the enfranchisement of women was by passing the national federal suffrage amendment.

Elizabeth W. Colt.

Ohio

Headquarters: 60 *East Broad Street, Columbus.*
Organizer: *Miss Isabella Mott.*

OUR Ohio Branch has opened headquarters in Columbus, 60 East Broad Street.

Deputations are being organized to see each Congressman in the state. The first deputation will be received by Representative Brumbaugh, on the State House steps, Thursday, October 7. Several preliminary meetings and teas are scheduled before the deputation, at which I shall explain the policy and plans of the Congressional Union. Among the women who have arranged teas for the Union are Mrs. Andrew Mackenzie, Mrs. Edward Orton, Mrs. E. W. Campion, and Mrs. William McPherson.

Isabella Mott.

Oregon

Headquarters: 409½ *Morrison Street, Portland. Tel., Marshall* 1703.
Chairman: *Miss Cornelia Cook.*
Organizer: *Miss Virginia Arnold.*

WE HAVE a strong state committee here to carry on the work of the Union. Miss Cornelia Cook has been elected state chairman to succeed her aunt, Mrs. Vincent Cook. Miss Marjorie Hoffman, a recent graduate of Bryn Mawr, and Miss Genevieve Thompson have also been elected members of the committee.

Two deputations are still to take place. When these are over, I shall leave here for Washington state.

Virginia Arnold.

SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY
Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Interest Paid on All Deposits
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.00

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
1420 F St., Washington, D. C.
This will save much inconvenience

Contributions Toward $100,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributors from September 27 through October 1

Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins	$8.00
Mrs. Margaret Johnston	5.00
Mrs. F. S. Mitts	3.00
Mr. James Whittemore	2.00
Mrs. Edward McClean	1.00
Mr. Goldberg	1.00
Mrs. James Whittemore	25.00
Mrs. Bertha Fowler	16.00
Mrs. Lucius Cuthbert	10.00
Antlers Taxi Company, Colorado Springs	2.00
Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon	1.00
Dr. Jane Skolfield	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Hayward	1.00
Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells	1.00
Mrs. Emily S. Richards	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cohen	1.00
Miss Mabel Vernon	1.00
Miss Mary Conkle	1.00
Mrs. E. O. Leatherwood	1.00
Mrs. A. H. Bright (collected)	5.00
Mrs. Mary deC. Evans	1.00
Membership fees	24.75
Collections	17.35
	$130.10

Contributions made to Colorado Branch:

Mrs. Bertha Fowler	$25.00
Mrs. L. E. Curtis	17.00
Mrs. Carlyle	5.00
Mrs. G. W. Price	1.00
Mrs. Briggs	1.00
Mrs. S. Edwin Solly	12.00
Dr. Caroline Spencer	1.00
Mrs. H. Curtis	5.00
Mrs. Van den Arend	7.00
Mrs. Fuller	10.00
Mrs. Carris	1.00
	85.00
Total	$215.10
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	79,122.39
Total through October 1, 1915	$79,337.49

Virginia Supports Federal Amendment

MRS. SOPHIE G. MEREDITH, Congressional Union Chairman in Virginia, sent the following message to the women voters assembled in San Francisco:

"Virginia sends greetings to the women voters of the United States.

"She congratulates you upon gaining your freedom.

"Virginia appreciates the disadvantages under which she labors due to the nonenfranchisement of her women.

"We are realizing more and more the difficulty of gaining the ballot by a state constitutional amendment. Such an amendment must be passed by two legislatures and then submitted to the voters. This would necessitate decades of work and expense, as all the voters of the state would have to be individually canvassed.

"Our faith, then, is in the federal amendment, and we are looking to you for the help that you can and will give us."

5,000 New Subscribers

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to "The Suffragist"

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscribers.)

SEPTEMBER 26 THROUGH OCTOBER 2

Mrs. Ida May Waters	1
Miss Phyllis Mark	1
Miss Emily K. Perry	1
Mrs. Harvey C. Garber	5
Mrs. Alice Park	1
Miss Violet Adele Thorwarth	1
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	20
Mrs. George W. Phelps	2
Mrs. Louis Russell Glavis	1
Miss Elizabeth Speakman	1
Total	34
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	1,384
Total number of new subscribers secured by members through October 2	1,418

The Belmont Edition of the San Francisco Bulletin

THE edition of the San Francisco *Bulletin* which was published September 17 in San Francisco, edited by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of New York, a member of the executive board of the Congressional Union, formed one of the most widely read pieces of suffrage propaganda which was ever put out in this country. The *Bulletin* of that date celebrated the great Woman Voters' Convention of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Belmont was managing editor of the paper on this day, with Miss Doris Stevens as city editor, Mrs. John Jay White as art editor, Miss Alice Paul as telegraph editor.

The *Bulletin* was on the streets at nine and many editions were exhausted during the day. Fifty young women, members of the Congressional Union, with Miss Ruth White, Mrs. Virginia Tucker, Mrs. Jesse D. Hampton, Miss Bertha Crone and Mrs. M. B. Stone as captains, assisted the *Bulletin* newsies in the sale of the papers on the street, wearing the purple, white, and gold Congressional Union regalia. The newsboys cooperated with the newsgirls with perfect amity, and the result was an unqualified success for the paper. All sales made by the Congressional Union young women were donated to the Union by the *Bulletin*.

It was not until some days after the paper had been printed that the far-reaching effects of the suffrage edition became really apparent. Letters from every part of the state and from all over the country are still pouring into the *Bulletin* office asking for additional copies of Mrs. Belmont's paper, and telling of the good it accomplished in their communities. News of the unique paper was carried by both the Associated and United Press, and in many parts of the country it was put on exhibition as soon as it came.

THE paper aroused the interest of hundreds of women in the Congressional Union and in its fight for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which again comes before Congress when that body convenes in December. "I would like to enlist in the cause in any way in which I can be of service," wrote Miss May L. Jubb, of Des Moines, after seeing the Belmont edition of the *Bulletin*. "I am a high-school girl of nineteen and ambitious to speak for suffrage. I want to do everything I can for the Congressional Union."

Among the hosts of suffrage workers who helped to make the paper a success by contributing to its pages, selling, it or helping in other ways, were Mrs. O. H. Belmont, Mrs. John Jay White, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Sara Bard Field, of San Francisco; Miss Doris Stevens, Miss Gail Laughlin, Miss Alice Paul, Mrs. Ella Morton Dean, Miss Berta Crone, Mrs. Eva Rugg Garrison, Miss Elsie Hill, Mr. Spencer Miller, Representative Ebenezer J. Hill, Mrs. Virginia Tucker, Mrs. Clara Case, Miss Ruth White, Mrs. M. B. Stone, Mrs. Jesse D. Hampton and Mrs. Emma P. Gray.

The astonishing thing about the Belmont edition of the *Bulletin* is that it is still selling. There were almost as many demands for it the second day as the first, and they are still coming in. Letters received at the offices of the Congressional Union in San Francisco prove that it has been read in every section of the country.

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

National *Political* *Non-Partisan*

National Headquarters
1420 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
COLORS—PURPLE, WHITE AND GOLD

Object—
Securing an amendment to the United States Constitution, enfranchising women.

Membership—
Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it without considering the interests of any national political party; and to all associations in sympathy with the purposes of the Union, which are accepted by the Executive Committee.

Dues—
Entrance fee for members, twenty-five cents; for associations, ten dollars. There are no other dues.

Date.....

Name.....

Full Address.....

.....

Occupation.....

Please fill out this card and send it with twenty-five cents entrance fee to 1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Telephone Main 673

Lanman Engraving Co.
HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
POST BUILDING Washington, D. C.

"THE BUSY CORNER"
S. Kann Sons & Co.
8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE.

Open 8.30 A. M. Close 5.30 P. M.
Saturday—Close 6.00 P. M.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Kann's Trimmed Hats
At $5.00

Have an individuality of their own which distinguishes them from the trimmed hats usually found at this price.

Among the new styles are the new tip-tilted pokes, the airy little "Vanity," the new sailors, smart walking hats and other styles, majority of velvet and simply but effectively trimmed with the new trimmings such as gold and silver cords, ornaments and lace; flowers, fancy pom-poms and feathers and fancy feathers.

Black and white and white lead, but purples are close in the race, as are also the new African brown and new greens, as well as navy.